



Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 1

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah07>

New orang-outang

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To cite this article: J.O.W. (1847) New orang-outang, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 20:133, 286-286, DOI: [10.1080/037454809496048](https://doi.org/10.1080/037454809496048)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/037454809496048>



Published online: 21 Dec 2009.



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Description of a new species of Antelope from West Africa.

By J. E. GRAY, Esq., F.R.S.

Mr. Whitfield last year brought with him from the Gambia, along with other most interesting mammalia and birds, some horns of a very large species of Antelope, called by the natives *Gingi-ganga*, which very nearly resemble those of the *Eland* from South Africa, but are larger, longer and much heavier than those of the large male *Eland* from South Africa, which the Earl of Derby presented to the British Museum on the return of Mr. Burke.

This season Mr. Whitfield succeeded in procuring the upper part of the skull and horns of a male, and the flat skin (but unfortunately without head or feet) of an adult male and female of this animal, which proves to be perfectly distinct from the Cape species; and as it is by far the finest Antelope known, I propose to dedicate it to the Earl of Derby, who has done so much to illustrate the species of this group, and has been so successful in importing and breeding the various kinds.

This species is distinguished from the *Cape Eland* by the neck and front part of the underside, and a large spot on the front and hinder side of the upper part of the fore-legs (and the fetlock) as well as the dorsal line being black, and by the side being ornamented with fourteen or fifteen narrow, rather waved, perpendicular white lines, and the lower part of the neck nearly surrounded with a broad white half-collar which narrows above.

The species may be thus described:—

Boselaphus Derbianus. The Black-necked Eland or *Gingi-ganga*.

Pale reddish brown; neck, front part of the underside, the dorsal line, a spot on the front and hinder part of the upper part of the fore-leg (“and fetlock”) black; broad half-collar on lower part of the neck, and fourteen or fifteen narrow perpendicular lines on each side of the body white; belly and front and hinder side of thighs whitish; crown reddish brown; withers variegated with black hairs.

Female? Neck blackish brown; rest like male.

Inhab. Western Africa, Gambia.

September 3, 1847.

NEW ORANG-OUTANG.

The Rev. T. S. Savage, who has been resident several years at Cape Palmas, Western Africa, informs me that he has obtained a new species of Orang at the Gaboon River; he has several crania and portions of the skeleton. These, together with a notice of its habits, will shortly appear in the ‘Journal of the Boston Society of Natural History.’—J. O. W.

Preparing for Publication.

A Popular Introduction to the Study and Classification of Spiders and Mites. By ADAM WHITE, F.L.S.

The author, during the last eight years, has been accumulating notes on the above subject from books, manuscripts and personal observation. Spiders, “from the cradle to the grave,” are paradoxical